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as is indicated in the above petition. Latest reports from India indicate that the British are going very much farther in concession of local and district home rule than had been planned for or than is recommended in the Montagu report. The text of the Moslem protest follows:

"We have no desire to uphold any misrule such as had been attributed to Turkey. Our delegates in Europe have asked for an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the charge of wanton cruelty said to have been practiced by the Turkish soldiers in Armenia. We cannot look with indifference upon the partition of Turkey and her empire for the sake of punishing or humiliating her.

"We claim to be as loyal subjects to the British Crown as any in India, but we consider our loyalty to an earthly sovereign to be subservient to our loyalty to Islam. The latter enjoins upon every Moslem to consider those who wantonly injure the States of the Calif to be enemies of Islam and to resist them with arms if necessary. We recognize that, even if we had the power, we must not resort to arms as long as any other means are at our disposal. We feel that the least a Moslem can do in these circumstances is not to assist those who are guilty of trying to reduce the Caliphate practically to nothingness. It would therefore become our painful duty to refuse co-operation with a government which accepts the peace terms and advises acceptance thereof by us."

BOOK REVIEWS

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN THE GREAT WAR. By *Henry P. Davison*. The Macmillan Company, New York. Pp. 296 and index. \$2.00.

This book is authoritative, both because of the author and because of the material drawn from the files of the War Council. It records not only the facts, but it also gives something of the soul of a movement which has been as creditable to the country as anything done by any of its citizens, and far more praiseworthy than the acts and words of some of its most conspicuous political leaders.

Of course, it will have to be supplemented by a record of the superb post-war service rendered necessary by famine, disease, continuation of the blockade, and slowness in repatriation. When Mr. Davison was called from service with a leading banking house in New York City and put in charge of administering this organization, a very shrewd and far-sighted step was taken. He brought to the organization not only proved administrative capacity of the highest sort, but also affiliations with men of large influence in banking, commerce, and politics. If he could not do what was needed to be done directly, he found ways to do it indirectly, and he summoned as his subordinate executives men and women of large caliber, with dispositions like his own, making them willing to contribute themselves to the cause.

MORALE. By *G. Stanley Hall, LL. D., Ph. D.* D. Appleton & Company, New York and London. Pp. 371. \$—.

The earlier chapters of this book appeared during the war, and substantially in their present form, and were given as lectures at Clark University. They represent the personal reactions and professional opinions of this eminent psychologist; and, along with work done by men like Barnes, Eltinge, Hocking, and Lord, the book will show to subsequent generations how admirably American academic men served their time. The later chapters, dealing with labor, prohibition, profiteering, feminism, statesmanship, religion, and the "Red" communistic movement in Russia, are the chapters that will have the widest appeal, now that the war is over.

Dr. Hall does not leave much to the objective realities of

the older creeds in his discussion of religion, but it is quite clear, from his impressive chapter on morale and religion, that the present state of the world, following demoralization by war, is not a condition that gives much satisfaction to a modernist like himself. "Overindividuation and its resultant egotism and selfishness is what humanity at the present time is suffering from supremely." Man is fast becoming less ethical and socially-minded than many of the animals, in his opinion. "Men, parties, and interests seem to be losing the very power of compromise, arbitration, and conciliation, the readiness to submit conflicting claims to fair and impartial tribunals." Nothing, in his opinion, can save the world but a new religion. When it comes to defining the details of this new faith, Dr. Hall is vague and leaves one in doubt whether he expects it to be a derationalized and humanitarian form of truth and service, such as was set forth by Jesus, not St. Paul, or whether it is to be Comte's religion of humanity. With all his extraordinary knowledge as an investigator and analyst, he shines no brighter than lesser men when it comes to constructive thinking. He wants a better world, but cannot do much to show how it is to be brought to pass.

GERMAN LEADERS OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY. By *Eric Dombrowski*. D. Appleton & Company, New York. Pp. 336. \$2.00.

The editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, who writes this book, has not the passion and incisive sardonic wit of Maximilian Harden. Contrasting his character studies in this book with those of A. G. Gardiner, of the *London Daily News*, the palm has to go to the Englishman; but the pen portraits of the important civilian and military leaders of the Germany of the war and the post-war period are extremely valuable.

The author has insight and a clever way of picturing his men. He tries to be fair and give the explanation of actions the motives and consequences of which are in dispute and are occupying the modern mind. As a journalist, he has kept in touch with leaders of the many factions and he watched their uprisings and down-sittings, their records in the Reichstag and in executive positions. He can make you see Rosa Luxemburg, the fiery revolutionist who was killed in the futile Spartacist uprising, and he can do an equally admirable job of portraiture when he is limning Schücking, the pacifist, or Mathias Erzberger, the Roman Catholic Parliamentarian. Intermingled with the portraiture is comment of a philosophical kind based on the author's observations of German militarism and socialism. The heavier portions are lightened up by gossip of a revealing sort. All persons who want to know something about the personnel of contemporary Germany in a way that cannot be gained from encyclopedias or other neutral works of reference will do well to read this book.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD WAR. Volume II. By *John Bach McMaster*. D. Appleton & Company, New York. Pp. 484 and index.

It is rather interesting that, just before he retired from active service in the Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor McMaster should have sent forth another volume of his history of the part played by the United States in the World War, using, as has been his custom for many years, facts derived from the press and emphasizing aspects of the combat that a historian of the older school would not have thought of including.

He accepted in his first volume of this work evidence about Russia which investigation showed to be unreliable, and the necessity of revision caused him some expense. He has written the book more as a chronicler than as a champion of any particular point of view. He lets the documents and words of other men tell the story and avoids being drawn into controversy over disputable incidents, as, for instance, the rightness or wrongness of the Covenant of the League of Nations. In bulk and in number of documents reprinted and in the detail of the story given this surpasses the smaller volume by Prof. J. S. Bassett, of Smith College; but he, on the other hand, has given to his narrative the color that comes from the personal equation, and he has not been afraid to occasionally express an opinion of his own.

Professor McMaster announces that this volume will be the last on this subject that he will compile and send forth. This, for the same reasons, is to be regretted, because the post-war period, with its strife of civilians within the ranks of the Allied and Associated powers, with its more than twenty new wars, and with its throes of economic reconstruction, is a period in some respects far more important than the military era which preceded it.

THE CONSTITUTION AND WHAT IT MEANS TODAY. By *Edward S. Corwin*. Princeton University Press. Pp. 114. \$1.50.

Professor Corwin, during the controversy which has run on in the press of the country over the League of Nations, has indicated clearly his sympathy with the Senate in its disinclination to accept the, as he thinks, inordinate claims for the Executive which President Wilson makes and acts upon. In these articles dealing with the League, Professor Corwin has repeatedly shown in unmistakable ways that he is a stout champion of the Constitution, and his regret that it is not better understood and more profoundly revered he has registered again and again.

Feeling his responsibility in the matter, he has written this book for the benefit of his countrymen. It is compact and is expressed in terms that the ordinary citizen can understand. It takes up each article and section of the Constitution and illuminates it.

POLITICAL SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789-1920. By *Ernest Fletcher Clymer*. E. P. Dutton & Company, New York.

This is a compact work of reference issued by one of the leading banking houses of the country for its clients and for other persons who may wish to have concise biographies of the Presidents, information as to political parties and their origins, and the results of presidential elections.

PATRIOTISM AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR. By *Georges De Martial*. B. W. Huebsch, Inc., New York. \$0.50.

E. D. Morel writes the introduction to this significant pamphlet coming out of post-war France. The point of view of the author is that of a disillusioned Frenchman, who with documentary evidence before him, evidence of a kind not procurable before the war, is convinced that his native land was deceived by her politicians, the people following on loyally in response to the call of patriotism. The issue raised in the argumentative portions of the book is how to secure real popular control of the foreign policy of governments. The author also has a strong leaning toward the substitution of internationalism for nationalism as the ideal of the Frenchman of tomorrow.

AMERICANIZATION. By *Carol Aronovici*, Ph. D. Keller Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

This booklet by the chairman of the Minnesota State Committee on Americanization is one of the most sensible arguments on the subject that has appeared. Knowing the point of view of the first-generation American of foreign birth, this educator is able to write intelligently and sympathetically about conditions as they really are and as the foreign-born American is quite willing to have them become, provided he is treated in a decent, fraternal way and not dragooned into a pseudo-Americanism.

THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE AND ITS LESSONS. By *William Z. Foster*. B. W. Huebsch, New York. \$1.00.

Inasmuch as industrial war and ferment among the workers so often nowadays leads to civil war within nations and complicates their efforts to achieve peace, it becomes necessary for the contemporary pacifist to be fully informed on all issues of industrial strife. This book, written by the secretary and organizer of the steel strike of 1919, presents in a clear fashion, supported by documents, the case of the strikers. Read in connection with the recent report of the industrial relations department of the Interchurch World

Movement on the steel strike, Mr. Foster's story takes on a wider aspect. His indictment is not wholly against the steel-plant owners; it also attacks the conservative trades unionist. The chief value of the book is its clear indication of the trend of the more radical element in the labor ranks of the United States. Mr. Foster is of old Yankee stock, as are many of the leaders in the I. W. W. movement, and efforts to make it appear that it has its chief following among "foreigners" cannot last long in the presence of facts.

EARLY EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON THE FINANCE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRY OF PERU. By *L. S. Rowe*, Ph. D., LL. D. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Preliminary Economic Studies of the War. Oxford University Press, New York, London.

The author of this monograph has recently been elected director and secretary of the Pan-American Union in Washington. His acquaintance with the history—diplomatic, political, economic, and social—of the Latin-American Republics made him the natural choice for this post when Mr. John Barrett resigned.

The material for this study was acquired by Dr. Rowe when investigating Peru in 1915, and it was planned to publish it promptly, but for various reasons it has not appeared until recently. The value of the material, including the appendices, with their statistics, has not been lessened by the delay, and the book will take its place, along with others issued by the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in providing valuable material for future historians of the World War.

ONLY BY THE ABOLITION OF NEUTRALITY CAN WAR BE QUICKLY AND FOREVER PREVENTED. By *Luigi Carnovale*. Italian-American Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill. \$0.25.

The author of this pamphlet is one of the best known of Italian-born journalists working in the United States, and in the discussion of Italy's part in the war and her controversy with Jugo-Slavia he has written ably in behalf of his native land. He is something more, however, than a working journalist. The literature of international relations of law he has studied, and he has opinions of his own about what should be done in defining ways and means of achieving human solidarity. His thesis is indicated by the title of this pamphlet.

LETTER BOX

TOKYO, JAPAN, June 25.

DEAR SIR: We thank you very much for shipping us your press regularly, which is of a great service to us and forms the nucleus of a good library.

On our part, we have suspended for publishing *Peace Movement* for several months in order to publish in more bigger form, the announcement of which will be due pretty soon.

The Democratic movement is now conspicuous in Japan and the new publication will contain chiefly news on this subject.

Thanking you for your co-operation and interest in our work,

Yours very sincerely,

I. KAWAKAMI.

WICHITA, KANS., September 20, 1920.

GENTLEMEN: May I not request and hope that you will send me an extra copy of the August number of the *Advocate of Peace*? I shall be truly obliged. I like to keep the file. I commended articles in that number to the *Wichita Eagle*, our largest daily, and they cut it up and published parts. I have been a subscriber twenty-eight years, I believe.

W. L. PEARSON.